

that he had not paid all the expenses. The witness then explained his relieving a man named Patrick McCann.

Mr. McCann, counsel for ex-Commissioners White and Phelan, asked the witness if Mr. Platt and Mr. Croker sent men to him, which man he would appoint.

"Why, Mr. Croker's man first, although I do not object to Mr. Platt."

TICKETS SOLD TO PLUNKITT'S FIRM.

Then followed the testimony of Chief Engineer Greene, and after Mr. Greene got through, Mr. Haskins, an expert in the employment of the Commissioner of Accounts, took the stand. He said that the firm of Plunkitt & Smith had received ten tickets from the Dock Department and sold them for 40 cents. These tickets permitted the dumping of sand and other material behind the bulkheads along the waterfront. Contractors who had excavated dirt would dump it behind the bulkhead. This was lawful when they had a ticket. Ex-Senator Plunkitt's firm bought up all the tickets for certain portions of the river front. These tickets were then resold for 20, 30 and 40 cents, although the city had sold them for 10 cents.

Thomas Smith, of Plunkitt & Smith, admitted that the tickets were resold at a profit. He said that it was not illegal to do so.

PLUNKITT IS FRANK.

Then ex-Senator Plunkitt was called. He spoke loudly and banged his fist on the table. He said: "I got all the men I could in the Dock Department. I made all the money I could. I'm going to hold on to it, too. There is no secret about my getting all the work I could and making all the money I could."

When Commissioner Terry said that the witness had secured the discharge of laborers as well as their appointment, Mr. Plunkitt became excited. "It's false," he said. "It's an outrage and I never had a laboring man discharged. The man who tells you so lies."

"Don't get excited," said Commissioner Terry. The witness denied that dead horses had ever been used in filling in made land. He said all contributions made by his constituents were "voluntary assessments."

Henry Thomas, a laborer in the Dock Department, was then called. He said he was stationed at Thirtieth-st., North River, where Senator Plunkitt's firm sold tickets to dump. He testified that the firm had back from fifty to a hundred tickets a day, and that so many carloads were dumped there for which the city never received a cent. By holding back the tickets the firm made from \$40 to \$80 a day, and the city was out 10 cents on every ticket.

The witness said that he spoke to Engineer Lasher, who told him that it was all right. Mr. Smith, of Plunkitt & Smith, the witness said, told him to mind his own business or he would be discharged. The witness said that part of the material dumped was washed out into the river. This dirt helped to fill up the river and made dredging necessary.

Robert Nolan, who testified the former witness at Thirtieth-st., helped the party of dead horses, "rotten potatoes and everything that came along" were dumped behind the bulkheads.

"So decayed animal and vegetable matter was used to make solid ground along the waterfront?"

"Yes, sir; hay and straw, too."

The witness corroborated Thomas regarding Plunkitt & Smith holding back tickets.

Adjourned until 2 p. m. to-morrow.

M. BOURGEOIS TO FORM THE CABINET.

THE REPUBLICAN RADICAL WILL AT ONCE ENDEAVOR TO BRING TOGETHER AN ACCEPTABLE MINISTRY.

Paris, Oct. 30.—President Faure this afternoon summoned M. Bourgeois, Republican Radical, to the Palace and requested him to form a Ministry. M. Bourgeois will at once endeavor to bring together an acceptable Cabinet.

MORE TROUBLE IN SAN DOMINGO.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS DISPATCHED TO QUEL SERIOUS UPRISINGS.

Kinshasa, Jamaica, Oct. 30.—Advices from San Domingo are to the effect that further serious uprisings have occurred in the northern and eastern parts of that republic. Government troops have been dispatched to the scenes of the disturbances.

A RUMOR ABOUT THE GAS TRUST.

OFFICIALS REFUSE TO DISCUSS A REPORT ABOUT A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR RECEIVERS.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—There was much talk in Stock Exchange circles to-day over a report from New York that application would soon be made for receivers of the Gas Trust in Philadelphia, New York and Chicago.

When asked in regard to it, officials of the gas companies refused to discuss the matter.

CONVICTS AS ROADBLOCKS.

Albany, Oct. 30.—The State Prison Commission met to-day and disposed of much routine business. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to communicate with the chairmen of the several Boards of Supervisors of the counties of the State and request such action as they may deem proper in relation to the employment of the inmates of county jails, and that the secretary inquire especially into the feasibility of having all convicts, sentenced for a term of one year or under, retained in the county where convicted and compelled to labor on the highways of the county, and that the Boards of Supervisors be requested to submit to this commission their conclusions thereon on or before December 1, 1906.

WORKING FOR UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 30.—A meeting of the University of Virginia alumni held here to-night adopted resolutions urging the Legislature to rebuild the university, and appointed Judge J. B. Sener, the Rev. W. M. Clark, J. L. Marrye, the Rev. Dr. A. P. Saunders and B. H. Willis a committee to memorialize the Legislature and call a conference of the alumni and friends of the university throughout the State to meet in Richmond December 11 to urge the matter on the General Assembly.

HAMMER-THROWING RECORDS BROKEN.

San Francisco, Oct. 30.—In Central Park this afternoon Thomas Carroll, of the Caledonian Club, of this city, threw the eight-pound hammer 212 feet, breaking the world's record of 210 feet 3 inches, made by William Coudon, of the New-York Athletic Club. He threw the twelve-pound hammer 165 feet 3/4 inches, breaking the world's record of 164 feet 2 inches. He threw the sixteen-pound hammer 132 feet 3/4 inches, breaking the record of 129 feet 11 inches. He threw the twenty-one-pound hammer 90 feet 5 inches, breaking the record of 90 feet 3 inches. Robert Edgren threw the sixteen-pound hammer 113 feet 3/4 inches, breaking the record by Hickock of 113 feet. He threw the twelve-pound hammer 134 feet, breaking the amateur record.

A COTTON MILL OWNED BY NEGROES.

Anniston (Ala.) letter in Atlanta Negroes. The colored men who two years ago organized and had chartered by the State Legislature the Afro-Alabama Cotton Mill Company hope to erect and begin operating here at an early date a cotton mill, which it is believed will be necessary in a very few years after operations have begun.

The product of the plant will probably be sheeting, though the grades of goods will doubtless be made later.

The promoters of this laudable scheme are among the ablest, most influential and most highly respected negroes in Alabama, comprising nearly all of the leading lights of the race's educational, professional and business circles. The plan is to employ more than a hundred people at first, but it will be so constructed and arranged as to admit of additional employment as the business grows.

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Dr. Lyon's TOOTH POWDER

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement
for over a quarter of a century.

MRS. PIETZEL TESTIFIES.

HOLMES'S VILLANY UNMASKED

A TERRIBLE STORY TOLD BY THE WIDOW OF THE MURDERED MAN.

SHE RELATES HOW SHE WAS DUPED AND DECEIVED BY THE PRISONER, AND WITH SOBS AND TEARS TELLS OF SEEING HER CHILDREN'S BODIES IN THE TORONTO MORGUE—HOLMES UNMOVED BY THE AWFUL RECAL—A SENSATIONAL DAY IN THE GREAT MURDER TRIAL.

Philadelphia, Oct. 30.—Branded though he is as a liar, swindler and murderer, the picture drawn to-day of Holmes's cold-headed villainy by Mrs. Pietzel, the widow of the man for whose murder he is being tried, presents him in an even more revolting character. Whatever sympathy might have been excited by Holmes's friendless and forlorn condition was effectually killed in the breasts of all the hearers in the courtroom by Mrs. Pietzel's story. For three hours this afternoon and one hour to-night she was subjected to a terrible ordeal. Her story furnished the first really sensational feature which has yet been brought out. The scenes of the afternoon were intensely dramatic. Mrs. Pietzel and Holmes have never been until to-day brought face to face since the dreadful revelations of her children's murders have come out. When a woman, bent and feeble, was assisted into the witness box there was a craning of necks in the courtroom, for it was at once surmised that this was Mrs. Pietzel. Whether Holmes had schooled himself to face her, or whether the man really lacked sensibility, was impossible to say, but as she stood erect before him he exhibited no emotion of any kind, but, on the contrary, gazed fixedly at her for fully a minute.

As the woman came into the full light of the courtroom she plainly showed that she had borne a burden of sorrows that have proven too heavy for her. Her skin was sallow and her face was heavy and lifeless. Her cheeks were sunken and her lack-lustre eyes stared steadily in front of her with a meaningless gaze. She resembled a woman under the influence of some strong drug, rather than one in full possession of her faculties. She was so weak that the court officers stood by her side and repeated aloud her whispered replies to the questions asked her. Only once did she look in Holmes's direction. At the beginning of her testimony she was asked if she knew the prisoner. She cast one hurried glance in his direction, and then, quickly averting her eyes, replied that she did.

LED FROM CITY TO CITY.

It was a damning story of duplicity and knavery that she related to the Court. She was led somewhat hurriedly over the occurrences prior to the death of her husband. Then she told how Holmes came to her and told her that her husband still lived, but was in hiding for the insurance company. He persuaded her to send her daughter Alice to identify the supposed body of her father, and returning to her home in St. Louis extorted from her by sharp practices all but \$500 of the \$7,000 she had received in payment of her husband's insurance policy. Yearning for a sight of her husband and children, Holmes led her from city to city with the illusive hope before her that she would soon meet her loved ones.

After the death of the children, Holmes carried his deception so far as to bring to her a letter written in cipher and purporting to be from one of her little girls. He also worked this stratagem in a letter alleged to be from her husband. Never once did he give a hint that she would probably never see her husband again, and he constantly told her that her children were well and happy.

MRS. PIETZEL BREAKS DOWN.

Throughout this long recital, Mrs. Pietzel had borne up with fortitude, but when Mr. Graham asked her if she ever saw the children after she gave them into Holmes's charge, she gave way, and sobbed bitterly before she could answer. Not a whisper was heard in the courtroom as she raised her head, and, in a broken voice, replied: "I never saw my two little girls again until I saw them lying side by side in the morgue at Toronto, and I never saw Howard again, but as it was only some things that belonged to him in Indianapolis."

Mrs. Pietzel's testimony was most damaging to Holmes, and the cross-examination by the counsel for the defence in no way served to help him.

The prosecution believes it has convincing evidence to convict Holmes, and the District Attorney and his assistant are satisfied that they will easily prove their case.

HOLMES SMILING AS USUAL.

Holmes came into court this morning with the usual half-smile on his face that he has worn every morning and saluted the court officers cheerfully. More people were in the courtroom this morning than on any previous day, in anticipation of sensational evidence. Among the spectators were several well-known society women, who craned their necks eagerly as the prisoner was brought in.

The first really important witness called was C. La Forrest Perry, assistant to the president of the Fidelity Mutual Life Association, the company which Holmes swindled out of \$100,000. Perry was the man who first worked up the insurance swindling case against Holmes and collected much of the evidence which has led to his trial for murder. He identified the insurance policy for \$100,000 taken out November 9, 1893, by Pietzel, and the receipt of Jephtha D. Howe, the St. Louis attorney, acknowledging the payment of the money. The money was paid to the swindlers on September 24, 1894, twenty-two days after Pietzel's death. Then Mr. Perry went on to tell how the strange tale of Holmes's crimes became known. He told of the letter of Hedghepeth, the Missouri train-rover, revealing the swindle on the company and of the tracing and arrest of Holmes and Mrs. Pietzel in Boston for swindling the company. Holmes at the time of his arrest made a verbal confession of the swindle and the next day made the confession in writing.

The next witness was William E. Geary, an Inspector for the insurance company. He related the search for Holmes from St. Louis to Ogdensburg, N. Y., to Prescott, Canada, through New-Hampshire and Burlington, Vt., and finally to Boston. Geary took no part in the arrest of Holmes in Boston and was dismissed without cross-examination.

THE ARREST IN BOSTON.

R. M. Hanccomb, deputy superintendent of police, of Boston, was the next witness. He testified that he ordered Holmes's arrest on receipt of a telegram from Fort Worth, Tex., charging him with stealing a horse. When Holmes was arrested he said that he did not want to go to Fort Worth, but wanted to go to Philadelphia, where he had defrauded an insurance company. This statement was made voluntarily by Holmes, and he added that he was willing to go without a requisition. The witness at the time believed that Holmes had been guilty of murder.

Mr. Graham offered in evidence the statement

made by Holmes to Mr. Hanccomb at the time of his arrest. Mr. Rotan and Mr. Graham clashed over this, and this time the prosecuting officer was worsted. In the statement Holmes purported to give the details of the conspiracy and Pietzel's movements after the swindle was perpetrated. He gave it as his opinion that Pietzel and the children were alive and well. The statement was really a marvel of skilful circumstantial mendacity and is worthy of such an accomplished liar as Holmes has proved himself to be. He gave the movements of himself, Pietzel and the children with every attention to all the small incidents which would occur in travelling around the country.

While the statement was being read Inspector Hall, of the Toronto police, entered the courtroom, accompanied by a man named Ryves, who lives next door to the house occupied by Holmes in Toronto, where he is accused of having killed the Pietzel girls. Ryves will be used by the Commonwealth to identify Holmes, and will testify that Holmes borrowed a spade from him. This spade, the Commonwealth will allege, was used by Holmes to dig the graves of the children in the cellar of the Toronto house.

After recess a statement made by Holmes to the authorities in this city, on November 22, 1894, was read. There was another confession of the swindling of the insurance company that implicated Jephtha D. Howe, the St. Louis attorney, in the scheme.

MRS. PIETZEL TELLS HER STORY.

Then Mrs. Pietzel was placed on the stand. She showed signs of the terrible sufferings she has undergone, but she walked unassisted to the stand. She carefully avoided looking at Holmes, but he gazed steadily and composedly at her for at least a minute. It was only when the District-Attorney asked her if she knew the prisoner that Mrs. Pietzel for an instant raised her eyes to Holmes's face, answered that she did, and quickly averted her look. Mrs. Pietzel was so weak that it was necessary for a court officer to repeat her answers to Mr. Graham's questions.

It was slowly drawn from her that she knew Holmes and that her husband had written from Philadelphia that he expected to see her again. When Mr. Graham asked if her husband had any interest in the Holmes "castle" in Chicago and the Fort Worth property, the defence objected. Mr. Graham said that he asked the question for the purpose of showing Holmes's motive in killing Pietzel and the children. The Court overruled the objection, and Mrs. Pietzel said that Holmes told her that he would put \$5,000 in the Fort Worth property and pay off a note falling due on September 18, 1894. The Fort Worth property was in the name of Benton F. Lyman, which was an alias of Pietzel. It was often necessary to repeat the questions asked Mrs. Pietzel, for she seemed stunned and it evidently required some mental effort for her to understand and answer interrogatories. She testified that she employed Howe to collect the insurance money by the advice of Holmes. At the time Holmes told her that Pietzel was alive and was going around to Puget Sound. Holmes told her that her husband had received her last letter and she replied, "Oh, how could he do so and get me in trouble?"

Holmes started for Philadelphia with Howe, Holmes not accompanying them. It was at Holmes's suggestion that the child was sent to Philadelphia, and both men promised to take good care of her. Holmes further promised that the child, Minnie Williams, would be in Philadelphia to look after the girl Mrs. Pietzel was ill at the time and in no condition to combat such a man as Holmes. Holmes told her that he had arranged with her husband to have Minnie Williams come on and nurse her if she grew worse.

DUPED INTO SIGNING A PAPER.

The next time she saw Holmes was on September 27 at her home in St. Louis. The body had been identified and Holmes told her he had left Alice in Cincinnati, and as she would not want to leave the child alone, he offered to take Nellie and Howard, the other two children, to her in Indianapolis. She took the children to the railroad station and there they met Howe, who gave \$5 of the insurance money to her. She did not see Holmes again until October 2, when he came to her house in St. Louis. Holmes took her to the office of McDonald & Howe. There were present McDonald, Howe, a man named Cochran and Adolphus Howe and a woman typewriter. Howe said: "This is a fraud; I will wash my hands of it." She went out into the hall, and some one called her back into McDonald's private office. McDonald asked her to sign a paper, which she was opposed to doing. McDonald grew indignant at her suspicions and said he did not want any reflections cast on the office, as they did an honorable business. She was finally persuaded into signing the paper by Mr. Harvey. Alone and among these men she gave way and signed a paper that she was asked to put her name to. Holmes borrowed \$500 from her and then took her out to the bank. As they went out of the door Harvey said: "Spring no traps."

Holmes took her to the bank under the pretence of paying off a note on the Fort Worth property for \$5,000. She gave him the money, and Holmes gave her a forged note purporting to be the one he had taken up. All the money she got out of the \$10,000 on her husband's life was \$500.

When asked what became of Holmes and Howe after paying the money, Mrs. Pietzel appeared to be overcome and could not answer for a time. Continuing, she said that she went to the ticket office of the railroad company, and Holmes extorted another \$100 from her on the plea that it would be necessary to pay the children's expenses. Holmes told her to write a few lines to the children, and she wrote them and gave them to him in Indianapolis.

She next saw Holmes in Detroit on October 14, where he deceived her under the pretence that she would send Alice to live with him and the baby went with her, and Holmes met her at the train. Holmes took the party to a hotel, and in answer to her inquiries for her children, he told her that she would hear from them in a few days and that Alice was busy with her school.

HOLMES'S DIABOLICAL CRUELTY.

It was by means of the old will-o'-the-wisp of meeting her husband in Toronto that she went there. When she did not meet her husband Holmes told her he intended to rent a house and furnish it and that Pietzel was waiting in Montreal to hear from him to come on. On October 25 she went out to do some shopping and accidentally met Holmes in the street. He was greatly startled and told her he wanted her to leave Toronto that night. She and the two children left Toronto that night and went to Prescott, Canada. From there they went to Burlington, Vt., where Holmes met them. He was angry that she did not come on the train he told her and said to her: "Whenever I tell you anything I want you to do it." Holmes took the little family to a house and left her and the baby with her. Again he put the unhappy woman off with lies and held out to her the hope that her husband would appear in a day or two. Mrs. Pietzel rebelled and accused Holmes of lying to her. He denied that he had lied to her, but he had taken her to Toronto and said that Howard was wearing his heavy overcoat and the girls their heavy coats.

HER DEAD CHILDREN'S HANDWRITING.

More than once Mrs. Pietzel was asked if she did not wish to rest, but she stuck persistently to her task and seemed to grow stronger as she went on. Holmes would not allow her to mail any letters herself, but took them from her and promised to post them. A bunch of these letters to the children that Holmes had never mailed were shown to Mrs. Pietzel and she readily identified them. Holmes not only did not mail the letters, but opened and read them. In Burlington Holmes was known to a house and left her and the baby to break down and die. He had the handwriting of her dead girls in letters to herself, but she bore up bravely and amid a death-like silence in the courtroom named the writer of each letter as it was shown to her. After she had identified the letters, the recollection that they were written by her murdered children overpowered her for a moment and she sobbed quietly. With strong

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determination she recovered herself and nodded to Mr. Graham to go on with his examination.

SHE SAW HER CHILDREN'S BODIES.

Mr. Graham asked: "When did you last see or hear from your husband?"

In a voice shaking with emotion Mrs. Pietzel replied: "I have never seen my husband since July 29 nor heard from him in his own handwriting since August 29."

Then Mr. Graham in a solemn voice asked: "Have you ever seen any of your three children since you gave them to this man?"

This question was too much, and amid her sobs Mrs. Pietzel replied: "I have never seen my little girls except lying side by side in the Morgue at Toronto, and I have never seen Howard, but I saw some of his little things in the Coroner's office at Indianapolis."

There was more than one moistened eye in the court while the sobbing woman was speaking, and the defence, realizing the probable effect the sight of a bereaved and suffering mother would have on the sensibilities of the jury, intervened with an objection. Mr. Graham was so vehement in his indignant reply to the objection that he was rebuked by the Court, who, however, sustained his line of questioning.

Through an intensely dramatic and pathetic recital of Mrs. Pietzel, Holmes to all appearances was as little affected as the most indifferent person in the room. He busied himself while Mrs. Pietzel was giving her testimony in the extemporaneous use of his counsel in the cross-examination.

MRS. PIETZEL CROSS-EXAMINED.

After her trying ordeal of three hours on the stand this afternoon Mrs. Pietzel was prostrated, but under a physician's attention she recovered sufficiently to be in court again at 7 o'clock. She has failed visibly in the last few months and she was an extremely sick woman when she was placed on the stand this afternoon. It was a question this morning whether she would be able to testify at all to-day, but she is a woman of strong determination and she resolutely persevered and gave her evidence.

Mrs. Pietzel resumed the stand this evening and her cross-examination was proceeded with. Before Mr. Rotan began his examination of the witness Holmes talked eagerly with him for some time, and was evidently advising him as to the line of questioning he should pursue. The evidence of the defence was to show that she paid out but \$8,000 of the insurance, and that she got \$1,700 instead of only \$500, as she stated this afternoon. Mrs. Pietzel showed that Pietzel was practically dependent on Holmes for support. Holmes supplied the money for Pietzel to set up in business. Here Holmes interrupted the proceedings by advising with Mr. Rotan again. While waiting for Mr. Rotan to resume, Mrs. Pietzel's overcast nerves again gave way and she sobbed bitterly. She repeated her testimony of Holmes borrowing the big trunk from her in Detroit. Under some pressing she said she saw it at the platform as it was being loaded on the train. She was asked if a man had not called at the house in Burlington on the second day of her arrival and inquired for some one, and being told they did not live there, went away. She replied that no one called.

This ended the cross-examination, and Mr. Graham again took the witness in hand. She identified the portrait of her husband and the value he had when he left home after being sentenced to the State Prison for life. Mrs. Pietzel's examination was ended, and she feebly staggered to her seat with the assistance of two court officers, and in a few minutes left the courtroom.

Jeanette Pietzel was then called to the stand. The girl's testimony was in the main corroborative of her mother's evidence as it bore on their lotteries.

OFTEN TALKED WITH PIETZEL OF HOLMES.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—William Collier, a carpenter, started for Philadelphia yesterday, and will be a witness in the H. H. Holmes case now on trial in that city. For some time before Pietzel left Chicago he boarded with Collier, of whom it is said he made a confidant. Collier also knew Holmes, and says that Pietzel often told him of their schemes. He also told the police that mysterious people called at his house to see Pietzel, and that Collier had been told things by Pietzel shortly before the latter left here for Philadelphia that would go far to implicate Holmes in the murder of the children.

All the documentary evidence accumulated by Chief Bland and Inspector Fitzgerald during the investigation in this city was yesterday sent to the District-Attorney, Graham, by registered letter to District-Attorney Graham in Philadelphia, and is believed will be used in the prosecution of Holmes for the murder of Pietzel.

FIRE ON THE CITY OF PANAMA.

San Francisco, Oct. 30.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is just in receipt of the details of the narrow escape from destruction by fire of its steamer, the City of Panama. The fire was discovered in a large quantity of rosin in the cargo. Captain Seale had his men cut a hole through the main deck over where the rosin was stored, and the flames were extinguished.

A POSTOFFICE ROBBED AND SET AFIRE.

Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 30.—Thieves entered the Darien postoffice last night and blew the safe into small bits with high explosive. They secured about \$200 in cash, besides postage stamps, money orders and stationery, and then poured oil about the place and set the building on fire. Many persons, who were in the postoffice, congregated about the place, but the burglars were well armed, and they held the crowd in check until they had got away. Several shots, however, were exchanged, but no one was hurt. This is the third time the Darien office has been entered this fall.

HOW PITTSBURG'S MONEY WAS WITHHELD

Pittsburgh, Oct. 30.—The action yesterday of the Council's Committee of Inquiry requesting citizens holding receipts for money paid into the office of the City Attorney during the last decade to show them the bearing of the fruit. J. D. Thompson, of Allegheny, to-day handed the Controller a receipt for \$185.50, paid into the City Attorney's office August 5, 1888. Controller Gourley at once traced the amount through ex-City Attorney Moreland's books, which show that the amount was withheld from the City Treasurer's office for two years and six months. At the 3 per cent rate of interest, which the banks allowed on W. C. Moreland's account, this sum would in that time have earned for the City Attorney during the last decade, which paid interest on city money to Mr. House.

BUCKINGHAM.

Mrs. J. E. Bancroft, Pauline, H. H. Hitchcock, Louis, T. Fisher & wife, Cedarhurst.

Mrs. Angus Hartford, Mrs. Mitchell, Boston, C. T. Bellows, Kenilwood.

L. W. Stevens, Auburn, W. S. Booth & wife, Boston.

Mrs. Nye, Narragansett, J. F. Row, Troy, J. F. Row, Hartford, J. F. Row, Hartford, J. F. Row, Hartford.

Mrs. H. H. Hartford, Mrs. Mitchell, Boston, C. T. Bellows, Kenilwood.

L. W. Stevens, Auburn, W. S. Booth & wife, Boston.

Mrs. Nye, Narragansett, J. F. Row, Troy, J. F. Row, Hartford, J. F. Row, Hartford.

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